REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

295

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,324—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	5	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

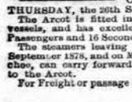
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. BURKE, as above, on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, and on MONDAY, the 23rd idem., for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PEMBA, 1,336 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander H. J. GUY, on SATURDAY, the 28th Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimli, Kalingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

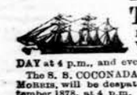
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDABBEE, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BARREIN and GAMBROAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, on MONDAY, the 30th September 1878, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY:

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Without Food.
Suez	380	250	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	540	340	140	
Genoa	540	340	140	
Marseilles	540	340	145	

Including Wine

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer ALABAMA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master or Owners of the S.S MARINA, now laying in the Harbour, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

E. RAMSEY,
Master.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle,
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Makan, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	W. A. Seaton ..	30th Sept.
(a) MALWA	2933 450	W. E. Breeze ..	1 Monday.
— KHIVA	2669 450	G. Lee.....	14th do.
(a) DECCAN	3429 550	W. E. Andrews..	21st. do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2730 450	J. C. Babot.....	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026 500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, A VERY LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW facing the Sea, situate on Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mr. BICKERDIKE. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned, at No. 3, Church Street.

HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY,
COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE
Executors of the Will of the late Sir COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, deceased.

5th September, 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF PRICE AND CO.'S PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 6 cases of perfumery by Price & Co., consisting of golden and Macassar oil, glycerine, brilliantine, bloom of roses, honey, glycerine, almond, and other kinds of soaps, phillimore, Bear's grease, violet powder, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, 1 rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, brass ham, plants, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, piano, brougham, plants, &c., the property of F. W. Woon, Esq., the same comprising a handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as a handsome solid blackwood dining table in 5 pieces for 25 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, mallet pattern dining room chairs, elegantly carved circular and pier tables, drawing room chairs, half-backed couches, single screen, a all toned rosewood grand and square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a pedal sewing machine, by Plum Worcester, easy folding and low chairs, four light hanging chandelier, wall shades, rich Brussels carpets, centre ottoman, writing and side tables, teapoys, first rate cromo lithographs, blackwood and brass four posts bedstead, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses with marble tops, wardrobe, clothes and gown presses, double real China washing table furniture, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, safe.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built brougham.
1 Gujarat milch buffalo with 3 months old calf.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 A.M., on the same day.

SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the executrix of the late Mrs. Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, the undermentioned carriages :—

1 handsome brougham, well-built small phaeton by Henderson.
2 ditto ditto brougham ditto.
1 set English made single harness.

A case containing four spare circular fronted glasses for brougham, quite new.

One new pole chain.

The above carriages can be seen at his late residence, opposite to the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba.

1 E. B. Mail-phaeton by E. "Kesterton."

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising aracaria, palms, ferns, begonias, fuchsias and flowering, sciphia, notes, pioveres, bougainvilles, croton, antigonous stan ard roses, eucharis, lilies, authuriums, alocasias, vetchi, dometalica, honey-suckles, scalphs, marginata, cipos, peprosdes, marantas, &c., &c., the property of L. Fletcher, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNEIT & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 6 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising a splendid collection of new and rare crotons, several varieties of very fine-named st-mford roses, aranacaria, araili, acalphs, caladiams, congeinvillias, draræenas, poivres, alcasias, stephanotis, marantas, antigonon &c., &c., the property of J. A. Cowasjee Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plant will be on view four days before the day of sale.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instruction from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m.

Landed ex tran-port from Cyprus :—

A quantity of Commissariat Stores comprising flour, parched gram, powa, rice, tobacco, dates, dall, ghee, and dead stock, &c.

TO BE LET.

The house No. 186, at Eduljee Street, Lower Colaba, from 1st proximo. Apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.
FOR SALE BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort, the following :—

19 vols Transactions of the Linnean Society (vol V missing) containing 470 plat s, the Chinese Repository, 20 vols complete, rare, Political Tracts, Franco-Prussian War, Historical Researches, Webster's English Dictionary, Greek Latin Dictionary, Day's Fisher of Malabar, Byrons and Pope's Poetical Works, International Policy, Roman Antiquities, also other botanical books and various political and miscellaneous pamphlets bound together.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, September 25th 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
,, 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.
With OBLONG Envelopes. With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash Rs. 3-0 ; Credit, Rs. 3-12. Cash, Rs. 2-10 ; Credit Rs. 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

MR. WILLIAM COOK,
THE CHAMPION,
AND
MR. S. W. STANLEY
Will play a few Exhibition Games at
TEMPLE BAR.
The first will be given on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

The accommodation for seating is being arranged in such a manner as to give every comfort to the audience, and a full view of the Table, and extra Punkahs will be fitted up.

Numbered and Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats..... ,, 2
Gallery Seats..... ,, 1

Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.'s and at TEMPLE BAR.

NOTE.—There will be NO REDUCTION IN PRICES during these Exhibition Games.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
CALICO FANCY BALL,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH,
AT THE TOWN HALL,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.,
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE CORPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress ; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

To meet the convenience of visitors from out-stations and of those who have omitted to purchase their tickets, tickets will be obtainable up to the night of the Ball from Messrs. KEMP and Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. as hereto fore.

Plain Evening Dress will be admitted on payment of *double* prices only.

Volunteers appearing in uniform are requested to wear FULL DRESS.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket..... Rs. 7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady and Gentleman) ..... ,, 12
Family ,, (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman)..... ,, 15

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

S. S. HUTTON sails for LONDON on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, positively.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock.

KING, KING & Co.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of EFFECTS belonging to the late Mr. ALEX. FRASER, late Chief Officer of the s. s. Henry Oalckow, consisting of valuable Nautical Instruments and Books, Chest of Drawers, Wearing Apparel, &c., &c., will take place in the Reading Room of the sailors' Home on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

C. LAUDER,
Superintendent.

N.B.—Cash to be paid before removal of goods.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

શ્રી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October 1878, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August 1878, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from office, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1878-79, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

કા૦ મુવાજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 9th October 1878, both days inclusive.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely get rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric, Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET as authorized by the War Office, best quality, covered with white doe and lined with silk, complete with gilt spike and chain. Cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's master, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's own master, do. 100	2	4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE undersigned will be glad to treat personally with CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION of a COTTON PRESS at AHMEDNUGGUR. Apply at the Office of WILLOUGHBY LEGEYT & Co., 13 Elphinstone Circle, or at my house, Mandvie Bunder. ARGUN NURSEE.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a CANARESE KARKUN. Salary Rs. 15. Apply to the Registrar, High Court, Mazagon, before 30th prox. EDWARD FULTON, Acting Registrar.

MAIL PHAETON (convertible) FOR SALE or on periodical hire at 3 annas per diem. Please apply to R. F. DHODY, C. Patel Street, Fort, opposite the Church.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 6 ; with postage Rs. 8-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 6.

LAMPS, LANTERNS, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have always in Stock a large and handsome selection of

LAMPS

of the latest and most approved designs, specially manufactured for Indian requirements, with every appliance for securing a steady, brilliant light.

TABLE LAMPS.

DUPLEX BURNERS.

For Kerosine.

Moulded Glass Stands, with plain frosted, engraved, or porcelain shades, electro-plated fittings and punkah tops, reservoirs moulded or cut, height from 26 to 32 inches—Rs. 28 to Rs. 40.

Ditto ditto with larger shades formed of two half globes, frosted, very handsome, throwing out little heat, height from 28 to 34 inches—Rs. 36 to Rs. 60.

Cut Glass Stands, ditto ditto Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

Bronze Pedestals Double Burners, Electroplated, height from 28 to 30 inches—Rs. 28 to Rs. 35.

Vase shape Lamps, Porcelain, of various delicate tints, plain, or beautifully flowered, bronze and brass fittings. The pedestal of this lamp is removable and can be used separately as a flower vase, whilst the lamp can be placed in a swing frame, or form part of a chandelier—Rs. 24 to Rs. 40.

BRACKET LAMPS.

In a variety of neat and pretty designs from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120.

TRAVELLING LAMPS.

In Japanned Tin cases from Rs, 30 to Rs. 80.

WALL LAMPS.

From Rs, 5 to Rs. 9.

THE RAILWAY READING LAMP,

used with Candles, can be shut up so as to carry in the pocket, is furnished with powerful Reflector, enabling the passenger to pass the time with a book or a rubber in comfort. Cash Rs. 5.

HURRICANE LANTERNS & WALL LAMPS.

Cash Rs. 5.

LANTERNS AND CANDLESTICKS.

ANCHOR, BULL'S EYE, CANDLESTICKS, &c., &c.

From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61, BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. The success that is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co. Agents in Calcutta Harold & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch Finish, and Durability.

These Instruments have been sold in Calcutta and Bombay for many years and have always given satisfaction to the purchasers.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability. Its recommendations are :—

EXTERIOR.—Plain and without any loose Ornamentations, the Case is of solid Mahogany, thus rendering it very safe in travelling.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—Length, 6 feet 2 inches ; Width, 2 feet 7 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 1 inch ; and when packed in a Zinc and Wood Case, weighs about 3 cwts. or about 4 Railway maunds.

COMPASS AND TOUCH.—The Compass is Seven Octaves, from A to A ; the Touch is light and rapid in resetition.

INTERIOR.—The Strings are divided into two sets as in the "Sympathetic," and the tension or pull of the strings is resisted by two tension bars, one running nearly the length of the Piano from the metal plate, and the other extending from the metal plate to about half the length of the instrument. The action and all the interior work will be found of the best quality.

The tone is almost equal to the largest Pianoforte of the same description, and certainly in fulness and richness surpasses that of any Cottage Piano.

This Piano has not the power, brilliancy, and expensive finish of the "Sympathetic ;" its PORTABILITY, STRENGTH, and CHEAPNESS have been studied, and we have produced a good instrument, which, we believe, will be found to be the best and cheapest of the kind in the Indian market, and prove satisfactory to all purchasers.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash ; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes, by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... ,, 200 to ,, 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ..... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the Hire System of Hire. Terms on Application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves. Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell ; Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; Improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ..... Cash, Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in. ; Height, 3 ft. 7 in ; Depth, 2 ft.—Two 4 octave-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia. Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..... Price, Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in. ; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in. ; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ..... Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in. ; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in. ; Height, 3 ft 2½ in. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II..... Price Rs. 450

Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II..... Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauda	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Chanoms	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 26	,,

HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PABST'MANN SOHN, MAYENCE

Geisenheimer	,, 20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 24	,,
Steinwein	,, 24	,,
Hochheimer	,, 26	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 28	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 33	,,

BEER :—

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs.	4	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	2-8	,, Pts.

LIQUEUR :—

Maraschino di Zara	,,	36	do. large bot.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1878.

YESTERDAY'S commercial telegrams from London continue to report unfavourably of trade generally, the Stock Markets in particular being depressed owing to "political uneasiness."

Consols have declined to 95, but French Rentes are unchanged at 113¾. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bank Bills is still quoted at 1s. 7 11-16d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 79 for Fours, and Rs. 83½ for Four-and-a-half per cents. The quotation for Bar Silver is still 51½d. to 51⅝d. per oz. A payment into the Bank of England is advised of £150,000. The market rate of discount remains at 4½ per cent.

In the London General Produce Markets there are few alterations to notice. Coffee continues unchanged at 107s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation, and 74s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 81s. per cwt. for Mysore Coffee. Both Ceylon and Cochin Cocoanut Oil remain at their former quotations of £49 and £66 per ton. The tone of the Wheat Market is dull, and prices have given way 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and in Seeds Calcutta Linseed has declined 3s. per quarter both on the spot and to arrive, and Bombay Rapeseed 1s. per quarter, the Market for Linseed being reported quieter and for Rapeseed dull. At the periodical Skin sales 1,421,000 were offered at auction, when there was a good demand for sheep skins, but goats were dull of sale at 1d. to 2d. decline.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed in favor of buyers' sales amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats; the quotations are all unchanged. The New York telegrams of yesterday's date report a further decline of ¼ cents. in Mid. Uplands, the rate now being 11⅛ cent. per lb. Futures are unchanged at 10⅞ cents. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports for two days amount to 18,000 bales, and the exports to Great Britain to 2,000 bales.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester were quiet but steady.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened at our yesterday's quotations, but the general feeling in the market was steadier, and the Banks were indifferent buyers. The amount of ready Bills making continues very small, and as none of the Banks were buyers forward beyond the end of this month, business to-day has again been confined within very narrow limits. Rates are unchanged from yesterday, viz. :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	2·13.	,,

On Calcutta rates continue at 100 1-16 for demand, and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues neglected, and here there is absolutely nothing doing. In Calcutta rates are again rather easier. We quote: Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 96, and New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101.

SHARES.—In Bank shares the only alteration is in Bombays, which have declined to Rs. 720; they are, however, still at 44 per cent. premium. In Press Companies Berars have declined Rs. 10 and Mofussils Rs. 5. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 860. The fluctuations in the values of Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip have been trifling.

COTTON.—Prices are unchanged, and business for export at a standstill. The local mills are also only buying sparingly.

LINSEED.—The Market is steady at Rs. 7 per cwt., but reported purchases are only on a small scale.

RAPESEED is dull. Supplies are small, and with the unfavorable advices from home there is little inducement to shippers to operate.

WHEAT.—There is no change to report. The demand for local consumption continues and rates are consequently maintained far above the level of purchases for export. The new crops of Wheat, Linseed and Rapeseed will be known during the present week, and with moderate showers of rain during the month of October we may look for abundant harvests.

PIECE GOODS continue in moderate demand, but the market is without animation.

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered.

COALS.—We have no change to report.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	146
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	775
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	720
Bank of Madras	80,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	121

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,225
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do.	1,020
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	560
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Bellary	200	1,000	all	25 do.	625
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	510
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	115
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	20 do	75
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	500	40 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	400	300	all	18 do	220
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	910
Fort Press Co	400	2,500	250	50 do	1,125
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	590
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,400	400	350	40 do	320
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Rassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	460 xd.
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld-..	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625

*Per Share for he half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	860
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	960
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p. c.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownaggur M. and P. Company	200	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay Unified.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.*	1,000
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	185
Broach Mills	1,000	100	all	10 p.s*	50
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	25*	715
Cogcla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharamsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	795
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	350	..	325
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,275
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,115
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	980
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jeeraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	900
Kesowjee Vissonjee	1,000	500	all	50 p.s*	575
K. Muccoljee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	805 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras United.....	420	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	360
Massonjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,210
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	100	all	..	260
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	875
Petit S. and W. Co.....	400	1,000	all	..	550
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	625
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	720 xd.
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	915
Soondersdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	745
Do do, 4 Share.	400	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Shalopore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Victoria ills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s	700

*Per Share for the half-year,

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8 3-0	p. c.	300
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130-14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65- 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13 9	do.	30
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196 5-18	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s.	1,945
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	88
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	60	1,000	all	80 p.s.	719
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	550	500	300	36 p. s.	260 xd.
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	1000	1000	7½ p. ct	595
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,070
Treacher and Co...	1,000	4500	all	62½ p. s.	635
Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	3,00	250	all	5 p. ct	28

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

BOMBAY, 23rd September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·688
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·933
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)....	77·6
General Direction of Wind....	SSE, S, W, SSW, SW, WSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	398
Fall of Rain	0·24
Total fall during the month	14·63
,, ,, year	102·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th Sept.	0·01

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January To 28th July 1877.	To 27th July 1 78.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
GUARANTEED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main	23754941	21243?8	...	2510613
East India n, Jabulpur	2737592	20148'6	...	742896
East ru Bengal	2073505	2184953	109328	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2567257	273852	172264	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	5610809	5010566	...	600303
Madras	5870609	3972968	...	2017607
South Indian	1893915	1866967	51647	...
Great Indian Peninsula	20494510	17939977	...	2554533
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	5018404	4352022	...	666472
Total.....	69959038	61200122	...	8758915
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	66878	79993	13115	...
Nalhati	54073	56142	2069	...
Rajputana	1616764	1815584	198821	...
Holkar	226856	446456	219600	...
Khamgaon	41234	b 46635	5401	...
Amraoti	56225	68992	12767	...
Wardha Valley	36818	81263	44745	...
Nizam's ,, ...	446944	466963	20359	...
,, irhut	154887	251934	96947	...
Punjab, Northern	236300	346951	91251	...
Neemuch	35810	86821	50811	...
Northern Bengal	...	439334	439334	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	a 10 432	691122	520690	...
Sindia	...	c 5467	5467	...
Indus Valley	...	...	...	...
Dhond and Munmar	...	d 64085	64085	...
Total.....	3235675	5067217	1831562	...
Grand Total.....	7319471	66267386	...	6927353
Gross Estimated Expenses..	32819787	32424619	...	...
Net Receipts	40344926	33842741	...	6592185

a—Total receipts from 2nd May to 28th July 1877
b—Total receipts from 1st January to 6th July 1878.
c—Total receipts from 10th January to 27th July 1878.
d—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. ST. OSYTH, 2,296 tons, Captain R. McNabb, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BARQUE ALLANDALE, 449 tons, Captain H. W. Chappel, will sail to-day for Bussorah, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. ESTEPONA, 976 tons, Captain J. E. Betham, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Lombardy (s)	Hall	Southampton, Sept. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
24	Contest	James	Moulmein.
	Morning Star	Bushell	Chittagong.
	Goa (s)	Turner	Calcutta and Calcutta.
	St. Osyth (s)	McNabb.....	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Estepona, Betham, to Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Allandale, Chappel, to Bussorah.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Adria, to Mauritius.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Morina, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Hermone, to Penang and singapore.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20.—Ships Sarah Hignett, Albula and Glengarry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—58 cases brandy, The C Bank of I A and China, Italia s—25 cases rum, Edulcee Bazonjee ; 30 drums soft soap, Hepton and Chalk Adam and Co.
Allenta s—15 cases tinned plates, Amroodin Fazulally
Vixen s—13 boxes tinned plates, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—16 packages medicine other sorts, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.
Allerwick Castle s—3 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 12 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 100 cases soap, H B and Co ; 17 cases sun, G. dine Swanjee and Co.
Athell s—50 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Teheran s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—50 cases whiskey, D D Shaw.

FROM GENOA.

India s—25 cases foolscap paper, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BOMBAY.

India s—100 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker—2024 cwts. linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Celia s—470 cwts. castorseed, Jaitha Purseton ; 1494 cwts. linseed, Ogilvie Gow or Nutes ; 60 bales wool, Bunnichand Fuckr chund ; 56 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Rydall Hall s—175 bags rice, Madhowjee Dwarkadas ; 500 bags rice, Ibram Ebram and Co ; 4,000 bags rice, Oodhowjee Nathoo ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 180 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talab Arbee ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—8 cwts lac, Canjee Jaitha ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 4 bales hides, Abramowitz and Co ; 5 bales hides, Jaffer Lalljee ; 2,250 cwts rapeseed, and 500 bags rice, Oodhowjee Nethoo.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Seaforth, 1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA

India s—347 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—2,90 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pemba s—135 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—150 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 297 bales twist, Nurree Kessowjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Coles, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Chellmer, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Stanley, Lieut, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Niven, Surg Major, on leave, from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Hamilton, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Fellows, Lieut Col, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Fuller, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Jenkins, Major, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Robson, Capt. R A, on leave, to Poona.
Bally, Surg, on duty, to Rajkote.
Swiny, Lieut, 73rd Regt, to join, to Lucknow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 21.)

Mr C George, Sub-Surveyor, is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, on probation.
Mr R A Gibson, Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office, is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, temporarily.
Mr Edward Baldercdi Montebello Drew, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, leave for a further period of eight months.
Lieut M Martin, R E, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Presidency to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.
Mr J Hoskyn, C E, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawar Division, Military Works.
Lieut Hoskyn, R E, is appointed to officiate for Mr C J Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, during the latter's absence on the three months' privilege leave.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 3rd September.

Corps of Royal Marines.

Major-General C. W. Adair, C.B., to be Deputy Adjutant-General of the Corps, vice Major-General Rodney, C.B., resigned, own request.
Major-General G. B. Rodney, C.B., from the Supernumerary List, to be Major-General on fixed establishment.
Major-General C. W. Adair, C.B., to be Supernumerary on appointment as Deputy Adjutant-General.
Chief Engineer R. Madge has been placed on the retired list of his rank.

CALENDAR FOR SEPT. & OCT., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....26th, Th., 1·6 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. a.m.	Sun sets. p.m.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed 25	.....	5 51	5 53	{ 10 14 m { 10 37 a	3 57 m 4 29 a
Th. 26	.....	5 51	5 52	{ 10 47 m { 11 21 a	4 40 m 5 3 a
Fri. 27	.....	5 51	5 51	{ 11 23 m { ...	5 22 m 5 40 a
Sat. 28	.....	5 52	5 50	{ 0 4 m { Noon.	6 5 m 6 18 a
Sun. 29	Michaelmas-Day, 15th } Sunday after Trinity. }	5 52	5 49	{ 0 46 m { 0 39 a	6 47 m 7 0 a
Mon. 30	.....	5 52	5 48	{ 1 31 m { 1 17 a	7 30 m 7 42 a
Oct. Tues. 1	.....	5 52	5 47	{ 2 19 m { 2 0 a	8 16 m 8 29 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets.—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m. on Monday, the 30th inst.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if full-paid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Full-prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family. Standards 1—8 in the Boys School, 1—5 in the Girls School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

McGUIRE—September 22nd, at Poona, Louisa Jane, the wife of Thomas cGuire, aged 45 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BAGGS—September 16th, at Landour, Harriet, the beloved wife of Lieut. Isham Bagge, late of the Commissariat Department.
CHRISTISON—September 7th, at Mundisore, Central India, of cholera, J. W. Christison, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Neemuch State Railway.
WILLIAMS—September 19th, at Dinapore, Fanny Leonora, the wife of E. de C. Williams, Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar, aged 37.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1878.

To judge from some few words which were dropped by Sir Frederick Haines at a meeting of the United Service Institution the other day, the fashion of palatial barracks must be considered as almost past and gone. The Commander-in-Chief observed that the policy now is to quarter as many soldiers as possible on the hills, and he said something to the effect that, if pressure had not been put on the military authorities, they would never have consented to that Palatial Barrack extravagance which has cost the country such a prodigious sum of money, and which has done so little to ensure the health of the soldier. No doubt the military authorities in their new policy are on the right track; but it is a question how far they will be able to travel that road, and another, where that travel will land them? For the new policy spoken of by Sir Frederick Haines is a very serious business indeed, and involves many matters of the greatest political and financial interest! We suppose it may be taken for granted that if the British troops in India could be quartered on the hill sanitaria in the three Presidences their health would be very much better, and their mortality would be far less than it is at present. That is a very important consideration. Putting the humane view of the matter aside, any measure which would tend to reduce the heavy cost of the British Army in India, without at the same time diminishing its numbers or efficiency, is a measure worth the closest attention. Because, as every one knows, the British soldier is a very expensive necessity of the English *raj*, and what is more, a man not easy to replace should he die or invalid. He is probably worth a great deal more than the conventional £200 as he stands on Indian ground, and it is consequently prudent of Government, if only for financial considerations, to take every possible care of his health and comfort. And, in fact, Government has done so in every respect but one—climate. No other Government in the world treats its soldiers so well as the Government of India. The house accommodation which it has provided for Thomas Atkins is of a really "palatial" description, and there is nothing that money can do that is left undone to render Thomas a healthy and a cheerful animal. Unhappily all the money in the world will not change the character of the climate of the plains: a climate so inimical to the European constitution that three generations of European parentage is impossible—so the doctors say—in it. The heat and lassitude kills the British soldier directly or indirectly, or what is nearly as bad in a money sense,—sends him home an invalid, and so it will be for all time despite all the efforts that are made to keep the soldier cool, and to amuse him. On the hills, and when he is making roads there, or is in active employment of any kind in the colder climate, Thomas Atkins is a different man. Colour returns to his pallid cheeks. The flaccid muscles are rebraced. He ceases to vegetate, he lives again, and, no doubt, if there was occasion for his active services, he would be twice the man to march and fight that he was when only a washed out resident of some "pore" or "bad" of the steamy or the grilling low country. Quarter the British Army on the hills, and the higher mountains would in course of time be in a measure colonised. Children thrive well on the hills. Colonels Fitzwigram and Biddulph, in their noble efforts to improve the wretched status of the soldier's child in India, have proven that, and there is nothing in the mountain air to deteriorate the race as there is in the climate of the plains. A military colonisation of the hills would be useful in many ways. What of the soldiers' sons would enter the army, and so save India the expense of importing so many quite unacclimatised men from Europe. Others would help to develop the hills in various ways, and the whole would be available for military service should there ever occur in India again such an *émeute* as that of 1857. The hills might he made the strong places of India. They might be made to overawe the whole land, but before this is done or can be done, it will be necessary to inquire how far the low country can be left without British troops for its protection in time of peace. There is a variety of opinion on this point, ranging from unwarranted alarm to unwarranted security, but the maxim is probably a good one to go by, that "we ought never to consider ourselves secure in India," in the sense at least that we ought always to be prepared for fighting here. Well, if this is so, can the British troops be properly or even safely removed from the plains to the hills, leaving large cities and towns, and especially fortified towns and arsenals, under the sole protection of native troops and police? To attempt a reply to that question we must consider what are the dangers to which we are chiefly exposed in India, They are of two kinds. There is the ordinary riot, as that at Surat the other day, or the riot of a fiercer sort which the Moplas of the Malabar Coast are fond of indulging in, and there is the mutiny of armed men, as the mutinies once so common in the Bengal Army, but now very rarely heard or even thought of. The native troops and police would certainly be able to put down the first, and they might be trusted so far. At the worst European troops could be sent down expeditiously from the hills, for it is presumed that when that day arrives when the British Army of India is quartered on the hills, there will be railways from the summits to the plains. As for the other contingency, it is a more serious obstacle in the way of the new policy. The native army is very loyal. Nothing can be better than its spirit. There is not the least doubt that "it would go anywhere and do anything," to use the Duke of Cambridge's favourite expression, but it is a *native* army, an army of mere mercenaries, and the time is not arrived when statesmen will commit the charge of this Empire to native bayonets alone. It is more to the point to consider whether it would be *possible* for anything like 1857 to occur again, if the British troops were all removed to the hills, and the arsenals along with them. We think not. The conditions of 1857 have passed away. In that year the British Army in India was comparatively weak, the native army (in numbers) comparatively strong. The natives had an overweening sense of their importance. Their discipline was bad, but they were told by their own English officers that they were invincible. Things are different now, different in every way. With railways to the hill stations, and with the arsenals there, the low country ought to be safe enough under the care of native military and police; that is to say in ordinary times, under abnormal circumstances, of course, the Europeans would be brought down. In India we shall never need, it is to be hoped, to occupy fortresses and stand sieges. Against a native enemy it has always been our best policy to meet that enemy boldly in the open field—and rout him. If it was necessary to maintain great fortresses at strategical points, then it would be equally necessary to put European garrisons in them; but such is not our position. There is not a fortress in the interior which might not better be dismantled than left standing, and the arsenal removed to the mountains—supposing the British forces already there.

The real difficulties about moving the British troops, or the great bulk of them, to the hills is not the political but the financial one. The financiers have committed the military and the Government to a policy by finding the money, the millions, for the Palatial Barrack extravagance. Are these superb edifices to be left unoccupied? Perish the thought! They could not even be utilised for the native army, or for jails, or for anything but monuments of Indian finance. And, appalling idea, not only would the old barracks be left to ruin, were the troops removed to the hills, but new barracks would have to be built on the mountains! What would Mr. Fawcett, or indeed the House, say to that; where would the money come from? It is true that the present system of quartering the British Army on the plains is frightfully expensive, and open to many reasonable objections, but our readers do not need to be told that considerations of *that* kind do not weigh much with financiers and politicians. The Palatial Barracks which have cost so much money *must* be occupied. And there is no use for these buildings if the policy of grand barracks is ignored, and if the British Army is removed to the mountains. So far as our experience of financiers and politicians goes, they would prefer, as the rule, to spend a million to confessing a fault, but the Palatial Barracks extravagance *was* an error and an irreparable fault. We can only hope that as time moves on, carrying with it a higher intelligence, the financiers and politicians will some day discover the fact that it is better to pull down an unwholesome house than to live in it—*cheaper* in every way. But we fully acknowledge the hardship, the strain of doing this at once. The bricks and mortar one has toyed with look so nice and are so endeared to one by the builders' bill that it seems quite a crying sin to raze them with the vile ground. Indeed, we hardly know anything more cruel than to have to pull down a house after one has been at the pains and expense of building it.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

ORDERS have been issued to draw troops towards the Frontier with the view to very early ulterior operations should the course of affairs render them necessary.

THE VICEROY'S LETTERS TO THE AMEER OF KABUL.

THE following is the text of the Viceroy's first letter to the Ameer of Kabul :—

"The authentic intelligence which I have lately received of the course of recent events at Kabul and in the countries bordering on Afghanistan, has rendered it necessary that I should communicate fully and without reserve with your Highness upon matters of importance which concern the interest of India and of Afghanistan. For this reason I have considered it expedient to depute a special and confidential Envoy of high rank who is known to your Highness, His Excellency General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, to visit your Highness immediately at Kabul in order that he may converse personally with your Highness regarding these urgent affairs. It appears certain that they can be best arranged for the welfare and tranquillity of both States, and for the preservation of friendship between the two Governments, by a full and frank statement of the present position.

"This letter is therefore sent in advance to your Highness by the hand of Nawab Gholam Hussain Khan, C. S. I., a faithful and honoured Sirdar of my Government, who will explain all necessary details as to the time and manner of the Envoy's visit. It is asked that your Highness may be pleased to issue commands to your Sirdars and to all other authorities in Afghanistan upon the route between Peshawur and Kabul that they shall make, without any delay whatever, such arrangements as are necessary and proper for effectively securing to my Envoy, the representative of a friendly power, due and safe conduct and suitable accommodation according to his diguity while passing with his retinue through the dominions of your Highness.

"I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself," &c.

The foregoing letter was dated Simla August 14th.

A second letter, dated August 23rd, was as follows :—

"After the despatch from Simla of my letter, dated the 14th August 1878, which Nawab Gholam Hussain Khan will deliver with this letter to your Highness, I received from Peshawur the melancholy news that your Highness has suffered a great affliction in the untimely death of Sirdar Abdulla Jan, the heir-apparent to Kabul and its dependencies. I desire to express to your Highness personally the sincere regret which this intelligence has caused to me, but life and death are in the hands of God, and resignation to his will is unavoidable.

"In consequence of this calamity I have directed my Envoy to postpone for a short time his departure in order that your Highness may not be troubled by any public business, however important and urgent, until the usual period of mourning shall have elapsed."

No answer has been received to these letters; and it will be remembered that a most courteous and friendly letter, written in 1876 by the Viceroy to the Ameer with a view to discussing and improving the relations between the British Government and Afghanistan, has up to this day remained totally unanswered.

LETTER OF SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

THE following is the text of a letter sent by Sir Neville Chamberlain to the Ameer's Commandant at the Fort of Ali Musjid, namely, Faiz Muhammed Khan :—

[After compliments], "I write to inform you that by command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, a friendly Mission of British officers, with a suitable escort, is about to proceed to Kabul through the Khyber Pass, and intimation of the dispatch of this Mission has been duly communicated to His Highness the Ameer by the hand of the Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan.

"I hear that an official from Kabul has recently visited you at Ali Musjid, and he has doubtless instructed you in accordance with His Highness the Ameer's commands. As, however, information has now been received that you have summoned from Peshawur the Khyber headmen with whom we were making arrangements for the safe conduct of the British Mission through the Khyber Pass, I therefore write to enquire from you whether, in accordance with the instructions you have received, you are prepared to guarantee the safety of the British Mission to Dhakka or not, and I request that a clear reply to this enquiry may be speedily communicated by the hand of the bearer of this letter, as I cannot delay my departure from Peshawur.

"It is well-known that the Khyber tribes are in receipt of allowances from the Kabul Government, and also, like other independent tribes on this frontier, have relations with the British Government. It may be well to let you know that when the present negociations were opened with the Khyber tribes it was solely with the object of arranging with them for the safe conduct of the British Mission through the Khyber Pass in the same manner as was done in regard to the dispatch of our agent, the Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan; and the tribes were given to understand that these negociations were in no way intended to prejudice their relations with His Highness the Ameer, as it was well known that the object of the British Mission was altogether of a friendly character to His Highness the Ameer and the people of Afghanistan.

"I trust that

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COTTON AND STOCK MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 24, 4-50 P.M.

Cotton depressed. Surats quite nominal. Sellers middling American for May delivery 6 1/32d.

Money easier. Stock markets recovering from panic caused yesterday by Afghan news.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE AMEER'S REFUSAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The London papers generally agree that the action of the Ameer demands prompt punishment, without, however, dragging Russia into the conflict.

The *Times* deprecates any hasty operations, and says the Ameer must be first called upon to explain his conduct and apologise for the insult offered us.

It is expected that a Cabinet Council will be held immediately to discuss the matter.

The Stock Markets yesterday were depressed owing to political uneasiness, and Consols fell to 95.

The Russians have evacuated and the Turks occupied San Stefano.

THE JOWAKI CAMPAIGN.

It has been decided that a decoration be awarded for the Jowaki campaign.

RUSSIA AND THE AMEER.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The charge of Russia being guilty of complicity with the Ameer of Afghanistan is officially denied at Saint Petersburg.

THE KING OF BURMAH.

RANGOON, SEPT. 24.

An official telegram has been received from Mandalay, dated 22nd instant, which reports all well, and that the Theebaw Prince had been nominated heir-apparent. It is inferred there from this that the King is not dead.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kilwa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dholleras 5 1/2

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight ... 1-7 11-16.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 79

4 1/2 per cent. do. 93 1/4

3 per cent. Consols for Account ... 95

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .....113 3/8

Bar Silver ..... 51 1/2 to 5/8

Arrivals—Tamora and Exporter.

Departures—Scotland, Lord of the Isles and Queen Margaret.

About £150,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 24, 7-53 P. M.

Mail steamer Malwa from Calcutta arrived.

THE MONSOON.

SEPTEMBER 23, 10 A.M.

The northward advance of the barometric depression across Central Bengal, has given a rising barometer to Southern Bengal and a falling barometer to Northern Bengal. The cyclonic vortex was midway between Calcutta and Puraesh this morning. Southern and Eastern Bengal and Western Assam are experiencing a gale of wind. General rain has fallen in Bengal and Assam. Calcutta received sixty-eight tenths, Kungpore and Goalpara three inches, and False Point thirteen tenths; the Shahapore and Poona districts in the Bombay Presidency have received fair rain during the past forty-eight hours. Low barometer in Upper India gave dust-storms to Peshawur and Jhelum, Rawul Khan, and a gale of wind at Mussoorie and Peshawur.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 24.

CAMWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine with partial showers; wind W. S.; thermometer 83°3; barometer 29·874. Fall of rain 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 23rd, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 27 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p. m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·79.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. moderate; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 24 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	102 62	110 40	108 60
Sept. 23 Monday	0 24	.....	.....
" 24 Tuesday	0 23	0 10	0 10
Total.....	102 86	110 68	108 70
Fall up to 23rd Sept. 1877.....	42	.....	.....
" " 24th "	50 8	59 86	58 86

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

The total fall of rain at Tulsee up to 6 a.m. of the 22nd instant was 138 inches and 16 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 7 13-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight...1s. 8d.	"
Credits,	3 " " ...1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Documents,	3 " " ...1s. 8d.	"
France,	3 " "	2·13. "

MAJOR GENERAL FRED. ROBERTS left Simla for the Frontier on Monday.

By the Mail which arrived yesterday, we hear of the death of Captain Gilfith Jenkins, C.B., Indian Navy, which took place at Little Garth, Welshpool, North Wales.

THE officers of the Kohat Garrison, at present on leave, have been directed to rejoin their regiments without delay.

NEWS has been received from Mooltan of the death, on Friday, of Colonel Graham, the recently retired Commissioner.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at Government House, Guneshkhind, on Thursday, the 26th instant.

WE learn that Major Hallett has been appointed Superintendent of the School of Industry and Central Jail, Jubbulpore, in room of Colonel Ward, recently deceased.

A TELEGRAM from the Burmese agent at Rangoon, dated the 21st September, has been received by the Saray-dun-Joyce, the Burmese agent at Calcutta, stating that the King of Burma is still alive.

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" makes the following remarks on the result of the Dewey case in the Bombay High Court:—"When a High Court judge and jury publicly censure the Governor in the province in which that High Court sits, what is to be done? It is, I must say, a State puzzle quite beyond me; but I suppose there must be some way out of it. At any rate such is the state of affairs at present in Bombay between Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Justice Bayley, and the jury who tried the charge of perjury arising out of Mr. Dewey's unjust prosecution. The difficulty appears to me to be this: If Sir Richard takes no notice of the remarks of the judge and jury, the native public will cease to look upon the High Court as the mighty engine for redressing all legal wrongs. If Sir Richard does take notice of them, then the dignity of the office of the Governor of Bombay is likely to be lowered, for the Governor will, at the direction of the High Court, have to eat his words. Peaceful Bengal must have been a real bed of roses for Sir Richard compared to the Western Presidency."

WE have to go to Calcutta to learn that an Italian Opera Company has been engaged for Bombay, and that it will probably be in Calcutta for November and December. The writer in a Calcutta paper who furnishes this information says further, "I hear also that M. Massa, undeterred by the want of subscriptions, and buoyed up by promises of support from some of the Greeks, has resolved to bring out a small company early in the cold weather. So perhaps we may have two opera companies after all, instead of not one, as was anticipated; and it shows how correct I have always been in saying that there was no need of a large subscription to induce any one to cater for our operatic or theatrical amusements. Our old friend Lewis, the first to bring a good theatrical company amongst us, never asked for public help, but depended on the goodness of his entertainments for support, and made money. And if he could do so, why not others?"

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on the 19th instant says, "Last night it was generally believed that news had been received here unfavourable to the reception by the Ameer of the Mission, and as time wears on we become less sanguine of a peaceful issue out of the present difficulty. Our friends from the north will not have let slip the opportunity of representing in their own colors to Shere Ali the advantages of a Russian alliance over any other possible combination; and if their object has been to force us to enter Cabul as assailants instead of as friendly allies, helping to repel a common enemy, the programme will have, to all appearance, succeeded admirably. Regarding an opinion I recently expressed that the people around Candahar would rise against their ruler on the approach of a force from India, a correspondent at Peshawar writes to me as follows:—'The population is composed of Afghans, Ghilzai, Barukzai, and Durani in general, also Kakurs and others, who to a man would oppose us, and whose feelings—at least those of the Kakurs—is shown by the Quetta murders of last year. Any amount of just rule or reminiscences of our tender mercies would not reconcile the ruling clans, the Ghilzais and Barukzais, to our advance. Then, there are the *dehkans* or Tajak, and miscellaneous cultivating population, peasants. These latter would hail our rule. With them we were popular in the old days as a pleasant change of masters. But rise they never could or would. Ferrier, who travelled over that ground in 1844-46, says they remembered us well and groaned under Afghan oppression. We might look for their help in matters of commissariat and carriage, although they are incapable of fighting on our side. In our occupation, however temporary, of Afghanistan, the subject races, whoever they be, will welcome us as delivering them from a state almost of slavery; but the Afghans themselves, the upper classes, will be irreconcilables to the end of time. The Ameer's rule is harsh and oppressive; yet he knows the people with whom he has to deal, and works upon a system. He has carefully removed all possible leaders of factions, and has gathered around himself a powerful official class whose interests are wrapped up in his. Such a contingency as a popular rising against him, even in the south, is almost impossible—the more so now that with our assistance he has raised and disciplined a regular standing army. The five thousand rifles and batteries of mountain artillery presented him by a liberal Government have tended to swell out the frog until he has quite assumed the size of the bull; but there Ali is of tougher substance than the frog of the fable. To burst him you must prod him from without. The success of our demands will depend mainly on the fact whether the Ameer believes the Russians sincere in promising him arms and money to resist our advance. The Ameer hates us cordially, you may take that for granted; and he will not admit us if he can by any contrivance keep us out.' The moral of all this appears to me to be that the sooner we sharpen our swords and dry our powder, the better."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, in a resolution, dated the 12th inst., on the condition of the province, says, that "he is glad to find, from the perusal of the divisional and district reports, that though for various reasons—the long break that followed on the first fall of rain, the scarcity and badness of seed, the unwillingness of cultivators to sow while the character of the season was doubtful, —the area under cultivation is below the average usually sown in the kharif, and of some crops, as rice, the outturn must be deficient, there is no reason now to anticipate a general failure. On the contrary, if the weather in September continue favourable, there is good ground to hope that there will be a fair harvest of the coarser grains, which constitute the food of the poorer classes, and food-stocks of the country will be replenished, and prices will fall. In some districts where the distress from the drought of 1877, and the partial failure of the rabi of 1878 was greatest, it will probably be necessary to give relief until the kharif is ripe, and in a very few even to continue relief operations into the cold season; but there will not be any necessity for organizing relief measures on so large a scale as seemed likely to be necessary when the weather was such that there was grave cause for fear that another kharif would be lost. His Honor has therefore decided to postpone taking steps towards the constitution of Famine Relief Lists, which will not now be required if the rain continue, and enable the cultivators to sow the rabi."

ONE or two cases of misconduct on the part of the police are recorded in the last yearly report for Bengal. In Midnapore a constable and chowkeedar were sentenced, respectively, to five and two years' imprisonment for crushing a woman under a heavy stone so to extort a confession from her. In Hooghly, two head constables got one, and one and a half years' imprisonment, respectively, for torturing a woman to obtain evidence against her husband. In Nuddea the police handed over a woman to be tortured by the complainant in a case of theft; the poor creature was so ill treated—one of the constables looking quietly on the while—that she killed herself. This constable is sentenced to imprisonment for a twelve month. In Mymensingh a head constable, with two other constables, tortured a man to death; and the offenders are now undergoing 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. Other cases in all 16 of the police were punished for torture or maltreatment of prisoners during the last year. In some cases the punishment allotted seems peculiar; for instance, a sub-inspector of police in Midnapore was tried before a magistrate for trying to extort confession by torture. Either because of the evidence being insufficient, or for some other reason, the man was let off by the court; but departmentally he was degraded, rather an inconsequent proceeding. If the man was believed guilty by his departmental superiors one would think he should have been discharged.

THE following is an abstract of the article in the *Golos* which led to the confiscation of that paper by the Russian Government:—"It is easy enough to delude ourselves with such fancies as that we are the promoters of enlightenment and freedom, that we are the liberators and friends of all the oppressed and injured, and that we are the enemies of despotism and barbarism; while Europe, being corrupt and full of malice and envy, prevents us from fulfilling our great and humane mission. But perhaps we should look upon the opposition of Europe in a different light if we were to consider that there is a great deal in ourselves, in our inner life, in our ideas and feelings, which is in diametrical opposition both to freedom and to justice. . . . . Europe, seeing what very small lamps of enlightenment we possess in our own country, has natural doubts as to the quality of the light with which we profess to be able to illuminate the obscure depths of the East. To unite the Slavs is not so easy as it appears to the journalist who uses three columns of the official press to spread a belief in the greatness and the glorious future of Russia. It is above all things necessary to know how far such a union would be in accordance with the wishes of the Slavs themselves. We have liberated the Servians, but at the price of much bitter feeling both against their Government and their enlightened classes; we have fought for the Bulgarians, but never have these 'brothers' of ours been so heartily abused as during that war of liberation. It is not the Slavs alone, but everyone, who would joyfully receive us if in the moment of danger we came to help with rifles, bayonets, and guns. . . . We have accused both the Roumanians and Servians of inclining more to the West than to Russia, though Europe has not stirred a finger for their liberation, while Russia has shed rivers of blood for them. But how can this be helped, when in the West there is that culture and force of attraction which makes people forget the great sacrifices which have been made for them? The same happened with us in 1812, when we leaned more than ever towards Paris, although our hatred against the French seemed to be such as to last for centuries. After the Crimean war a whole phalanx of Anglomaniacs arose among us, although it was certainly not sympathy for us which led the English to take part in the defence of Turkey. If we wish to be true friends of the Slavs, we must at least know them; hitherto the 'rotten' West has studied them much more and written more books about them than all our Slavophils put together."

A NEW and original work by Aliph Cheem, the popular author of *Lays of Ind*, entitled *Basil Ormond and Christabel's Love*, supplemented with Metrical Tales and other Poems, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Thacker, Spink, & Co. The same publishers have in the Press a new illustrated edition of the well-known *Lays of Ind*, enriched with several new Lays and Illustrations. The wonderful popularity of this interesting collection of poems is amply exemplified in the fact that the large edition of this work issued in May 1876 is now entirely exhausted.

THE trial of the desperate gang of robbers, numbering 21, who infested Margaum (Goa) and other places was finished on the 13th instant, when Luximona Kares, the leader, with four others, were sentenced to transportation for life. The convicts will be sent to Mozambique. The remainder of the prisoners were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

THE FANCY BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will the gentleman managing the arrangements for the coming Fancy Ball permit me to suggest, in the general interest, that a robing room should be set apart for gentlemen as well as for ladies. I for one should feel happier in the knowledge of a safe place of retreat in case of accidents. TIGHTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

FROM an advertisement in our columns it will be seen that tickets for the Fancy Ball are still obtainable. A concession has also been granted by the Committee to the effect that plain evening dress will be admitted at double prices. Volunteers who intend appearing in uniform should wear the scarlet dress of the corps, but we believe that Fancy Dress will be the predominant costume. We hear that tickets are being sold rapidly, and that the Committee have every reason to expect a brilliant success.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Barber of Seville.....Rossini.
Overture.....	Barber of Seville.....Rossini.
Waltz	Brise des Nuits .....Lamothe.
Finale	La Favorite .....Donizetti.
Quadrille	Fest .....Faust.
Galop	Charlotten.....Bergen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SPORT.—There will be tent-pegging and tilting at the ring, &c. as usual this evening on the ground opposite the Gymkhana, at which members of the Bombay Gymkhana are requested to come and take part. Seats will be provided for any ladies who may wish to see the sport.

A NEW NOTARY PUBLIC.—Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, solicitor, made the usual declaration yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent in chambers, as a notary public.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Francis DeSouza, a ship's day labourer, who accidentally fell into the basin at Moody Bay and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REFUSING TO HIRE A PUBLIC CONVEYANCE.—Shaik Mahomed Essabjee, a bostman, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for refusing to carry Mr. Soorabjee Dadabhoy in his boat which was for hire, without any reasonable cause.

ROBBING A GRAVEYARD.—A Hindoo named Thora Rutton was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a wooden head-piece from a grave at the English burying ground at Dabool. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—A wholesale liquor shop-keeper at Sonapore named Nusserwanjee Curaetjee was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with committing a breach of the 2nd condition of his liquor licence. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—We learn from Akola that a case of murder, involving intricate circumstances, was tried a few days ago before Mr. Hare. One Trimbukrow Patel was charged with the offence, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Cama, barrister-at-law, was retained to defend him. The trial lasted one or three days and the prisoner was acquitted. There is another case of murder before Colonel Bell, and the same learned gentleman has been retained to defend the accused. Mr. Cama left Bombay for Akola last evening.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Dowlut Ramcharo, a servant to Col. Longmore, of H. M.'s 31st Bengal N. I., was convicted by Mr. Nana Morejee on two separate charges, first of stealing eight towels and four sheets, the property of the steamship Osyth; secondly, of having in his possession eight articles, consisting of towels, bed linen, wearing apparel, &c., found in the house of the B. I. S. N. Co., and of Col. Longmore and McCloud) reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. The prisoner accompanied his master to Malta and returned to Bombay in the St. Osyth; he then proceeded to Lahore, where he was arrested by the police there, while he was endeavouring to sell some portion of the property. The prisoner was sentenced on the first charge to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and on the second charge he was fined Rs. 30, or in default to three months' hard labour.

WATER SUPPLY FOR SECUNDERABAD.—The *Deccan Times* hears that there is a scheme afloat for supplying the town with good drinking water. The other day the Sappers were engaged taking Pencls from the Hussain Sauger tank to Naganah Coontah with the view of ascertaining whether it be possible to supply water to the town in this way.

LOCUSTS IN KAPEDWANJ.—A correspondent at Kapedwanj writes under date the 21st instant that on the morning of that day he was visited by cries of thousands of people from the south and going towards the north, not in hundreds and thousands but in millions, and that the sky appeared covered with them. Prices of grain are daily rising, and if the crops are injured by these unwelcome visitors, he does not know what will be the fate of the poor classes.

THE BOMBAY STYLE OF GOVERNMENT.—Sir Richard Temple, if he is really one of those who hate the judicial authorities as he is represented to be, will, we fear, feel much embarrassed by the bold stand thus made against him—a stand which receives all its doubled force by the pending of Mr. Bayley's case actually ordering Rs. 1000 to be paid to Mr. Dewey out of the fine fund. The jury have evidently done what look somewhat singular, and what they were not called upon to say, but it would be satisfactory if such results could come out of all trials that are ultimately traced to nothing but the high-handedness and bold ingenuity of the Police. The case against the Surat trial is much the same as the Railway Frauds case, and perhaps worse, but we do not know if justice would vindicate herself there as it has done here. And Sir Michael Westropp would not see that the former was of such a nature as to justify its transference to the High Court. Appeals and petitions unite in entering their hearty protest against such disgraceful affairs as the Railway Frauds and Surat editors' cases, the effect would be most salutary indeed to the privileges of H. M.'s subjects.—*Indu-Prakash.*

COOK AND STANLEY.

LAST night Mr. Cook and Mr. Stanley arrived from England by the Mail. They will perform to-night at Temple Bar, and we hope that there will be a large turn-out to do honour to such popular and admirable wielders of the billiard cue. They play together a game which is said to be of unequalled interest.

HIGH COURT DECREES.—SEPT. 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ANUNDA SHIVA AND OTHERS VS. IBRAHIM RAMJEE.

The defendant applied to postpone the case for two weeks on the ground that he had some urgent business to transact. Mr. Inverarity in reply for Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, for the plaintiff, consented to a week's postponment. His Lordship said this was more urgent business, and presumed that was to pay the debts incurred by the defendant. The case was accordingly postponed for a week.

BHUGWANDASS ROOPRAM AND OTHERS VS. NENSOOK JEE MULK AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Carnegy, instructed by Messrs Lynch and Tobin, moved on behalf of the plaintiffs for a fortnight's postponement on the ground that negotiations for a compromise are pending between the parties. His Lordship granted the application and ordered notices to be served on the defendants.

L. A. WALLACE AND OTHERS VS. THAKERSEY KHETSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs Fletcher and Smith, for the defendants, said that his clients filed their written statement denying the partnership. The plaintiffs by their plaint did not raise any issue of partnership, but the plaint sued as partners. Mr. Farran, for Wallace and Company, stated that on the 10th instant the suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Green who adjourned the case for a fortnight and ordered his learned friend's client to file his written statement and a copy to be served on the plaintiffs' attorneys within a week. The written statement was filed only this morning, and that the defendant disregarded the order of the Court. If the statement had been filed within time the case would have been transferred to the list of long causes by an order of the sitting Judge in chambers. After perusing the written statement Mr. Farran admitted that this case should go into the list of long causes and asked for costs of the day. His Lordship transferred the case to the list of long causes, and ordered Liladhur Ramjee to pay plaintiffs' costs of the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

MUGGON ADITRAM AND OTHERS VS. SODDOK GOVINDRAM VYGONATH.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 6,819, being the balance of an adjusted and signed account, dated the 22nd of October 1873. Mr. B. Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Arlaseer and Horomusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant was absent. His Lordship passed an *ex-parte* decree for the plaintiffs for the amount with costs, interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

SUITS STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out:—Essoofali Peerbhoy vs. Kurimjee Allybhoy; Jeevraz Lulljee and another vs. Maibi Gopaldass Narronjee and others vs. Goolebchund Eshwardass; and John Gordon vs. Cumulsey Premjee.

THE friends of Captain A. Beaumont, of H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, and others who remember him when in India (Bombay among other places) will recall his skill as a pianist, and they will now be gratified to learn that he has tried his hand at musical composition, with what result we refer the *Athenæum* tells us in the following paragraph:—"There are few who become acquainted with *Cinq Portraits de Femmes*, by Alex. S. Beaumont (Augener & Co.), who will not be ready and willing to admire the elegance and the taste of a writer who has sought—and in a great measure successfully—to set forth in music five varieties of female character. Those who would not be altogether willing to admit the complete accomplishment of so difficult and delicate a task will not withhold admiration for the music, simply taken as music."

ACQUITTAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS OF SURAT.

THE JUDGMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPTEMBER 23.

SOON after mid-day to-day, Mr. Pollen, the Special Sessions Judge, pronounced his decision in the case of the two native editors and four others. All the counsel in the case had left for Bombay. Mr. Kavalram, Government Pleader, and Mr. Kallabhoy appeared for the prosecution. The court and the extensive grounds were crowded by dense masses of natives, who all seemed eager to learn the result. Mr. Pollen did not read his judgment which covered ninety-three pages of closely written foolscap, but made only a very few remarks, saying he concurred in opinion with the assessors. The prisoners were at once discharged.

We can spare room only for a well-digested summary of the judgment, which is subjoined in the learned Judge's own words—those portions being omitted which are of no public interest and in which his Honor commented in great detail upon the evidence of the witnesses.

After describing the profession and position of each of the six accused, his Honor said—It is a matter of notoriety, and it has been sufficiently proved by the formal and undisputed evidence in this case, that on the 5th April last a riot took place in Surat, in the course of which Messrs. Scannell and White and some members of the police force were more or less seriously injured, and a public building called the Parekh Dispensary was wrecked. It has also been proved, and it is not a subject of dispute that this riot was preceded by a public agitation against the recently imposed Licence Tax and by a general strike or suspension of business among the trading and shopkeeping community of Surat, most of the shops throughout the city having been closed from the 1st to the 6th of April. There is a difference of opinion as to the extent, significance, and origin of the actual riot, but this is a point on which I shall have to touch later on in this judgment. The six accused are, shortly speaking, charged with having abetted this riot and the consequences which ensued from it, namely, grievous hurt to public servants with intent to deter them from the discharge of their duties as such. They are further charged with abetment of murder, though happily, no murder was actually committed by the rioters. It is alleged that they abetted the commission of these offences (1) by actually instigating persons to commit them; (2) by engaging in a conspiracy for their commission. As the fact of the riot itself is not in dispute, the following seem to be the chief points for determination in this case:—1. Did the accused, or any of them, abet the commission of murder? 2. Did they, or any of them, abet the commission of riot? 3. In the riot, was grievous hurt voluntarily caused to public servants with intent to deter them from the discharge of their duty as such? 4. If so, was this offence abetted by the accused, or any of them, or was it a probable consequence of their abetment?

The prosecution rely on their ability to prove not only direct acts of instigation, and direct instances of conspiracy, but also a course of conduct and a series of isolated acts, having apparently one common object and all tending to one common end. Before proceeding to consider and discuss in detail the mass of evidence which has been accumulated in this case, it will be convenient to state here, as briefly as possible, the various circumstances and matters on which the prosecution rely and which they have endeavoured to prove in this case. The agitation against the Licence Tax, although it did not culminate till the strike of the 1st April, and the riot of the 5th April had been going on for some three months or more. As long ago as the 28th February, a monster meeting had been held in the house of Khan Bahadur Barjorjee Fraser to protest against the obnoxious measure, and the accused Nos. 3, Kikabhoy, is supposed to have taken a leading part in organizing the meeting. Articles also appeared in the two weeklies owned and edited by accused Nos. 2 and 3, which are supposed to have been objectionable and inflammatory. A periodical called the *Soatantrata* printed and published in the press of accused No. 2, Manicharan, for the months of January and February, is also supposed to contain much inflammatory matter. Precession in order of time, it is next alleged on the part of the prosecution that on the 1st April, early in the morning, the accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 assembled in secret conclave at the house of Goolabdas whence they sent to call a youth named Cassiram, whom they then and there instructed to go forth and make seditious speeches to the assembled crowds, urging them to oppose the tax by force and create a riot such as had been caused 34 years previously at the time of the salt tax. They also, it is said, instructed him to oppose the speeches of the two editors who were to follow in the part of the leading officers of dresses to the people. It is next alleged that, on the morning of the 2nd or 3rd April, the accused No. 6, Narronshanker, went about the streets, imploring and adjuring people to close their shops and go to their houses or accompanied by Goolabdas, where a *bundobust* was being made about the tax; and that in consequence of his adjurations, people of many different castes assembled at the house, where they were addressed by the first three accused, and incited to keep their shops closed and make a riot, and if need be kill a white man, and were encouraged by promises of assistance. It is also alleged that, on the same day, the same three accused spoke to and addressed people in the streets, urging them to similar violent measures and holding out to them similar promises. It is also alleged that, on the same date, the accused Nos. 4 and 5, Ganpatram and Hurjeevun, were busy going about the streets, urging the shopkeepers to strike, inciting the mob, and quoting the former salt riots as a precedent. On the afternoon of the 3rd April, crowds assembled in the Castle clamouring for the abolition of the tax, and there the two native editors addressed the people in soothing language, and their alleged co-conspirator, Cassiram, is said to have harangued in opposition to them, and with more success upon the mob. On the following day, *i. e.*, the 4th April, there were meetings of the most influential native gentlemen at the house of the Nagger Sheth, and a petition was drawn up praying the removal of the strike. Before it, moreover, from inspector Motilal himself that he lost no time in giving instructions to his subordinates to keep their eyes and ears open, and to bring to him whatever information they might succeed in obtaining. Notwithstanding all this, and the police having all the zeal and energy that must have been devoted to the prosecution of the enquiry, we are told that not a single witness was unearthed till after the lapse of more than five weeks, *i. e.*, till some time the 8th or 10th May. But it is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that, on those dates, or within a day or so afterwards, a large number of witnesses were suddenly found and brought forward, all or most of whom are said by some strange coincidence to have been overheard by different policemen and detectives talking, in the streets or in front of their shops, of the parts played by some or other of the accused in getting up the riot or the strike. As the learned senior counsel for the defence put it, after a drought of six weeks, the heavens opened suddenly to rain with witnesses, all of whom had simultaneously been overheard in the streets to inculpate his clients. In connection with this sudden appearance of witnesses, and more especially in connection with the time of their appearance, it is but fair to notice that a few days previously the first batch of rioters had been convicted in the sessions court and had received severe sentences; and that arrests in connection with the riots were still continuing. Inspector Motilal, in his evidence, tells us that enquiries and arrests were going on from the 5th April till the 13th May, and that during that period of time, something like 100 persons had been arrested and placed before the magistrates. I mention this circumstance in this place, because most of the witnesses of the first class have either admitted that they were alarmed or have declared outright that they were intimidated into giving evidence. This by itself would be one reason, even supposing there were no other, for scrutinizing with considerable minuteness the statement of this class of evidence. Another point to be noticed is that only 5 or 6 witnesses had given information prior to the arrest of the first three accused; all the rest of the witnesses came forward subsequently to their arrest. With these remarks, which apply more or less generally to the entire class, I now proceed to consider more particularly those witnesses who fall under the sub-head (A), being those who have in this case given their evidence in their former story. They are six in number, namely Adamjee, Allybhoy, Allybhoy Jewabhoy, Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum, Muncharam Jeitha, Nurrotumdas Dharamdas, and Cassiram Nurrotum. [His Honor here commented on the evidence of the above six witnesses.] Now, one of the first things that strikes me on comparing the substance of Cassiram's evidence with the substance of the three Borahs' evidence is the glaring discrepancy exposed to show itself in their several statements: and this is a point that has been strenuously insisted on for the defence..... The striking discrepancy which I have here endeavoured to point out has not been explained by the prosecution..... It is an unfortunate thing that Motilal has kept no diary or note-book in reference to the enquiries in this case: for he is thus enabled to give vague and uncertain replies when questioned on subjects as to which he ought to have been able to give accurate and trustworthy information. . . It was in consequence of these discrepancies that the committing magistrate made special remarks on the credibility of these two witnesses (Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum and Goolam Ally Jaffer Ally)—remarks in which this court cannot but concur. [Having commented in detail upon the evidence of the Borah witnesses, the learned judge said]—Having thus reviewed the evidence bearing upon the alleged meeting at Goolabdas's new house on the morning of the 2nd or 3rd April, I have only to express my concurrence in the opinions of the assessors that the Borah evidence is not only unworthy of credit in itself, but is sufficiently disproved or displaced by the evidence adduced for the defence. There is, therefore, no alternative but to leave their testimony wholly out of account in dealing with the question of the guilt or innocence of the six accused. I am very loth to believe that these Borah witnesses have been deliberately tutored to give false evidence. I am rather inclined to believe that they, in their anxiety to escape the fate that had overtaken some of their fellow-castemen who were among the convicts, were delivering full swing fell against whom the suspicions of the police were directed, sought to save themselves by incriminating those who were already under suspicion. I dismiss the Borah witnesses with the remark that, if there is any, even the slightest, foundation in fact or in truth for any part of their story, it has been so overlaid by a superstructure of falsehood and improbability that it is impossible to penetrate to it. I now pass on to Cassiram, whom I regard as the most important witness for the prosecution. A general outline of his evidence has already been given for the purpose of comparison: but it is now necessary to consider it more minutely. I propose to inquire who he is, what position he occupies in respect to this case, how he came to give evidence, some details of his narrative, and how far he is corroborated and how far contradicted by the other evidence in the case. . . . . Now, when it is remembered what kind of a position this man stood in, and that he must have been aware that six men were before the magistrate a few miles off, against whom additional evidence was required, we at once find two very powerful reasons for receiving all he says with the utmost caution, and for requiring the amplest corroboration. He is nothing better than a pardoned accomplice or ordinary approver. By his own showing, he is a co-conspirator guilty of the most overt acts of instigation, and therefore, according to the accepted practice, his evidence needs independent corroboration as to the material parts of it. . . . . He says he was called by a boy at 6 o'clock in the morning, and that he would recognise the boy if he should see him again. The non-production of the boy cannot but be regarded as a blot on the prosecution in this case. Both Mr. Ollivant and Mr. Scannell state that they considered it an important point for the corroboration of Cassiram's evidence to search out and produce the boy; and instructions were accordingly given to Motilal. Judging from his answers on this subject, I cannot believe that he made any serious attempt. He discovered that two different boys were sent for on the application of counsel on either side, one being a brother of Mr. Kallabhoy, vakil for the prosecution, and the other being a nephew of Goolabdas. Neither boy turned out to be the right boy; and I regard the non-production of the call them rather in the light of party moves than as genuine and *bona fide* applications. . . . I now come to the circumstances connected with the finding of the paper containing the list of taxes in Cassiram's house at Surat. There can be no doubt that the finding of this paper in Cassiram's house, if it could be established by clear and satisfactory proof, would afford a most valuable and important link of corroborative evidence. But it is an unfortunate circumstance for the prosecution that the proof on this point is open to much remark, and is not wholly free from suspicion. . . . . Now, Mr. Gill for the defence contends that the finding of this paper was the result of collusion and concoction, and that it was a solemn farce to send a magistrate to search a house that had been already searched a few days previously by the police. I do not go quite so far as that, but it is obvious that the finding of the paper loses much of its value as corroborative evidence from the circumstances which attended its search and discovery. But the paper itself deserves some notice. It is a folded piece of thin French paper. On one of the two outside leaves is written in pencil a list of seventeen taxes, and also a statistical reference to the revenues of India, said by Cassiram to be in his handwriting. The two inside leaves of the paper are scribbled over with algebraical exercises and examples, evidently the work of a boy engaged in learning the rudiments of algebra. Here, then, was a clue which, in my opinion, ought to have been closely followed up by the police. This paper ought to have been traced, and the boy who wrote those exercises ought to have been discovered. No inquiries seem to have been made on this subject, which almost invited enquiry, or, if any have been made, they have produced no result. Motilal prevaricated when questioned as to whether or not his attention had been directed to these figures by Mr. Kallabhoy before the magistrate. For all these reasons, not only the finding of the paper, but the paper itself, are open to some suspicion, and cannot therefore be taken to be of much account. . . . . Enough has been said, I think, to show that Cassiram, for many reasons, cannot be regarded as a trustworthy witness; and there is really no corroboration of his story as to his interview with the first three accused on the morning of the 1st April. But the defence rests on more solid grounds than his evidence rest here. They have called a large number of apparently respectable witnesses to show, 1., that on the 1st April Kikabhoy was in Bombay and not in Surat; and, 2., that on the morning of the 1st April Goolabdas was occupied with clients and otherwise in his ordinary duties. . . . On the whole, the evidence of the Bombay witnesses has been of such a character as to satisfy me that Kikabhoy was really in Bombay on the 1st April, and did not return to Surat till the morning of the 2nd. . . . The above evidence, which I sifted and tested to the best of my ability, suffices to satisfy me that, on the morning of the 1st as well as on the mornings of the 2nd and 3rd April, Goolabdas was successfully following his ordinary pursuits. The result, then, at which I arrive is that Cassiram's evidence, like that of the Borahs, is untrustworthy, especially as to time and place; and that it would be impossible for me to base a conviction. [After commenting on the evidence of the remaining two witnesses who fell under head A. of the first class, his Honor said]—There would seem, therefore, to be some foundation for Mr. Gill's criticism on the 249 of Archbuhan and Jaitha) that he is a member of the criminal class under the eye and thumb of the police, and a fitting tool and instrument in the hands of any persons wishing to turn him to their purpose. The remaining seven witnesses under head A. may be dismissed in a few words. He is the witness of whom the committing magistrate has remarked that his character was particularly damaged in cross-examination. He is a man of wretched position; an old hand at giving evidence in criminal cases; his prosecution for perjury was sanctioned by Mr. Ollivant; he was dismissed from the municipality on a charge of forging a bill; he was fined for misconduct; he is the object of a police watch, and has been so for some time; he may be some grains of truth in his statement; it may be that the two brokers encouraged the strike; but the oft-repeated story about the salt-tax riot, which took place almost before the memory of the present generation, who are actuated by no personal pressure has been brought to bear upon them; and that a powerful social organisation has been at work, the result of which has been that most of the important witnesses for the prosecution have not only retracted their statements before the magistrate, but have also made the wildest and most reckless charges against the police, the vakils who have conducted the prosecution, and others of the principal vakils of this court. If these witnesses had contented themselves with merely saying they gave false evidence through fear of being themselves implicated in the riots, and to save themselves from arrest and imprisonment, there might have been some slight grounds for lending credence to their stories; but they have so discredited themselves in many instances by their reckless and unscrupulous averments; and

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY.

THE OWNERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONAD STEAMERS.

s.s. WHAMPOA.	s.s. GLENFINLAS.	s.s. GLENFALLOCH.	s.s. GLENGYLE.
s.s. ST. OSYTH.	s.s. GLENEAGLES.	s.s. GLENROY.	s.s. GLENIFFER.
s.s. NANKIN.	s.s. GLENARTNEY.	s.s. GLENORCHY.	s.s. GLENCOE.
s.s. HANKOW.	s.s. GLENGARN.	s.s. GLENLYON.	s.s. STATE OF ALABAMA.
s.s. DUKE OF LANCASTER.	s.s. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND	s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE.	s.s. BRAEMAR CASTLE.‖
s.s. GORDON CASTLE.			

AND SOME OF THE B. I. S. N. CO. STEAMERS, VIZ. :—

s.s. NAVARINO.	s.s. MERKARA.	s.s. MANORA.	s.s. CHANDA.
s.s. DORUNDA.	s.s. PATNA.	s.s. JAVA.	s.s. AGRA.
s.s. ASSYRIA.	s.s. ARCOT.		

AND THE FOLLOWING SAILING VESSELS :—

ESTRELLA DE CHILE.	OMBA.	AGNES MUIR.	ELMSTONE.
ELIZA SHAW.	MIAKO.	THE SIR JAMSETJEE	LUCIA.
WYLO.	JOHN C. MUNRO.	FAMILY.	OSAKA.
LOTHAIR.	HOPE.	RAISOW.	

And many Regimental Messes, as also the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

The BOMBAY.	The LUCKNOW UNITED	The SIRHIND.	The TUTICORIN.
The REFORM.	SERVICE.	The ARAKAN.	The KAMGAUM.
The ATHENÆUM.	The FUTEHGARH.	The TIRHOOT PLANT-	The SECUNDERABAD.
The BENGAL UNITED	The NYNEE TAL.	ERS.	The OOMRAWATTEE.
SERVICE.	The HIMALAYA.	The DIBOUGARH.	The RUTNAGHERY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. ARE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.	Messrs. Leal Brothers.
Messrs. Em Dubois & Co.	The Bellthal Natural Mineral Water Co.
The Apollinaris Co.'s Natural Mineral Waters.	The Champagne Vineyard Proprietors Co.'s
Messrs. Wachter & Co.	Cognac.
Messrs. Read Brothers.	The Carlton Whisky.

Henkes' Aromatic Schnapps.

LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W. C., AND 3, NEW LONDON STREET, E. C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE.

3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street; Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni;
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a. Pts. Rs. a. — BORDEAUX—Red. — In Bottle. — CREDIT Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a. Pts. Rs. a.

31	33	0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32	8	34 8
26	4	28	4 ,, RAUZAN		27	8	29 8
23	8	25	8 ,, PALMER		24	8	26 8
20	8	22	8 ,, LA ROSE		21	8	23 8
17	12	19	12 St. JULIEN	Dinner Wines	18	8	20 8
15	12	17	12 CANTENAC		16	8	18 8
14	0	15	12 ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14	8	16 8
11	8	13	8 PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast		12	0	14 0
11	0	...	PAUILLAC do. for Cup		11	8	...

46 Gals.- Hhds. Rs. a. — CLARET IN WOOD. — 46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.

254	4 St. JULIEN	276 0
253	8 CANTENAC	142
181	4 St. ESTEPHE	195
131	12 MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

Qts. Rs. a. Pts. Rs. a. — BORDEAUX—White. — Qts. Rs. a. Pts. Rs. a.

22	8	24	8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	23 8 25 8
17	12	19	12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8 20 8
14	8	...		GRAVES	15 0 ...

BURGUNDY—Red.

30	8	32	8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0 34 0
25	0	26	12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0 28 0
21	0	23	0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0 24 0
17	12	...		BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	18 8 ...
37	4	...		SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0 ...

BURGUNDY—White.

25	0	26	12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	26 0 28 0
16	12	18	12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8 19 8
18	4	...		VERMOUTH	19 0 ...

SHERRY.

Per Doz. Rs. a. — Qts. — Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.

We call special attention to these—

36	12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare, old	gold seal 38 8
35	0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal 36 8
26	4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal 27 8
27	4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal 28 8
24	8	VINO FINO, very pale, dry	blue seal 25 8
23	8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal 24 8
21	8	MANZANILLA	red seal 22 8
20	12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal 21 8
19	12	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal 20 8
16	12	A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal 17 8
16	12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal 17 8
35	12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal 37 8
31	0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine	red seal 32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a. — 13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a. — 27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. — 54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a. — CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar. — 13½ Gals. Octaves. — 27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Hhds. — 54 Gals. Hhds.

42	4	123	0	238	12	468	8	Vino Puro	44	134	260	510
38	4	113	4	215	8	423	8	Manzanilla	40	123	234	460
35	8	103	4	200	4	387	12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
34	8	99	4	189	4	351	12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
32	12	79	12	151	8	297	12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical.
Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

Qts. Rs. a. Pts. Rs. a. — CHAMPAGNE. — Qts. Rs. a. Pts. Rs. a.

48	0	50	12	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	50 0 53 0
47	0	50	0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0 52 0
29	12	...		WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0 ...
40	4	43	0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0 45 0
30	8	...		CARTE BLANCHE (Sibader's) light, particularly dry	32 0 ...
24	0	...		FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0 ...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

42	0	44	8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0 46 8
32	12	35	0	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0 36 8
28	12	...		HOCK, excellent Wine	30 0 ...
42	0	44	8	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0 46 8
32	12	35	0	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0 36 8
28	12	...		MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0 ...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

6	4	48	4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8 50 8
38	12	...		MARCOBRUNNER	40 8 ...
32	8	...		LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0 ...
28	12	30	8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30 0 32 0
24	8	26	0	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 0 27 0
18	12	21	8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8 22 8
25	8	27	4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	26 8 28 8
29	4	...		STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8 ...
29	12	31	8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	31 0 33 0

PORT.

35	0	...		OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8 ...
25	4	27	4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	26 8 28 8
21	8	23	8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8 23 8
18	12	20	12	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	19 8 21 8
22	8	...		St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8 ...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Duty paid prices are :—

Per doz. Rs. a. — Per doz. Rs. a.

24	12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	25 8
13	4	,, in Flasks *	13 12
8	0	,, Half Flasks	8 4
26	8	White Capsule, delicate flavour **	27 8
14	4	,, in Flasks	14 12
30	0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ***	31 0
16	0	,, in Flasks	16 0
32	12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale ****	34 0
17	4	,, in Flasks	18 0
42	4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	44 0
21	4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica	22 0
19	8	,, fine "Pineapple"	20 0
21	4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	22 0
21	4	FIELD'S GIN	22 0
24	12	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality	25 8
22	4	,, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	23 0
17	8	GENÈVA, in flasks, the best	18 0
17	8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 0

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a. — CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS. — CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.

13	12	Cognac, *	14 4
11	14	,, **	12 0
10	0	,, ***	10 4
9	8	,, ****	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filing. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each.	Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

CASH. Qts. Rs. a. Pts. Rs. a. — LIQUEURS. — CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a. Pts. Rs. a.

46	8	48	8	CURAÇAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0 50 0
6	12	...		CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0 ...
5	12	...		Do. YELLOW ,,	6 0 ...
50	4	54	4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0 56 0
46	8	...		NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0 ...
36	8	...		CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0 ...
37	0	39	0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8 40 8
19	12	...		ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8 ...
29	4	...		"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8 ...
...	27	0		ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	.. 28 0

July, 1878.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represents Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August, 1st 1878.f

10, Rampart Row.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

Watch and Clock Makers

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA

AND

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SCHOOL & OFFICE CLOCKS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

REQUIRING ONLY TO BE WOUND UP EVERY EIGHT DAYS.

The movements are the best American Machine made, and the Cases, which are of solid hard American Birch, are manufactured to stand the alternate dryness and dampness of the Indian Climate.

PRICES:

12 in dial American Birchwood Case, Striking the hours, Pendulum.....Cash Rs. 25
12 in do. do. do. not Striking, Pendulum..... ,, ,, 20

ANGLO-AMERICAN TIME-PIECES

WITH SPRING LEVER MOVEMENTS.

Requiring only to be wound up every Eight Days.

The following will *go in any position* and are admirably adapted for Office or School-room use, or for any room where a more expensive Clock is not required :—

8 in. Spring Time-Piece, Birchwood.....Cash Rs. 18
6 in. do do. do. ..... ,, ,, 16

Please remit for packing charges to the Mofussil Rs. 2 extra.

Drawing and Dining-room, Office and Hall Clocks, Carriage and all kinds of Portable Clocks, Night Lamp and Fancy Time-Pieces, &c., always in stock, lists and particulars on application.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO MOFUSSIL APPLICANTS.

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and repairs of every description done on the PREMISES *by* PRACTICAL ENGLISH *workmen got out expressly from London.*

September 23. RAMPART ROW,

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT

possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc :—

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.
It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.

This substitute for White Lead received the highest praise at meetings of Society of Arts, London; and Social Science Congress; is used by English and German Governments.

The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received :—

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says : "It is one of the most ingenious *useful* discoveries of modern times."

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."

LUTSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead, Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral towards Iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."

T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."

J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."

F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 191, Hope-street, Glasgow.—"Covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to White Lead."

C. H. TOZER, Practical Decorator, &c., 56, Tcherne-road, London.—"The best thing that has been brought under my notice."

G. W. BREWER, Decorator, 54, Crawshay-road, London.—"A beautiful White, far superior to White Lead. Will mix with colours White Lead destroys."

W. MALE, Painter, Oxton.—"Does not blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead."

For full particulars apply to

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER AND BERDOE,

SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, AND 107, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

OR ANY AGENTS OF THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA. W. NICOL & Co., BOMBAY

Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS & NAPKINS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed a NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of the above with new and pretty designs; all are marked very low in price. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

DAMASK CLOTHS, In various Designs, 8/4, or 2 yards square. Prices.....from Re. 0-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 8/10, or 2 by 2½ yards long. From.....Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/4, or 2½ yards square. From.....Rs. 15 Rs. to 22 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/12, or 2½ by 3 yards long. From.....Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 25 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/16, or 2½ by 4 yards long. From.....Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/20, or 2½ by 5 yards long. From.....Rs. 25 to Rs. 38 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long. From.....Rs. 30 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long. From.....Rs. 48 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, FOR MESS USE. 10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.....Rs. 65 each. 10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long.....Rs. 75 each

PIECE DAMASK, CUT BY THE YARD, MOST USEFUL TO MESSES, 2¼ YARDS WIDE, Per yard.....Rs. 6-8.

20-INCH SLIP DAMASK, Per yard.....Rs. 1-12

BEST QUALITY DAMASK NAPKINS, 8/4 by 7/8.....Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 per dozen. Round D'Oylies.....Rs. 8-8 per dozen. Square D'Oylies.....Rs. 8-8 per dozen.

TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

TOWELS.

CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS. Brown, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen. White, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 ,,

Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, from Re. 24 per dozen.

White Honeycomb Towels, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.

White Turkish Bath Sheets, Rs. 5-12 each.

PILLOW CASES. Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6. Long Cloth do. ,, ,, 3.

SHEETS. Ready for immediate use from Horrock's best Stout Long Cloth. Single Bed, per pair Rs. 10-8. Double do. ,, ,, 19.

PILLOWS. Cotton Pillows for Travellers, Rs. 2-8 each. English Horse Hair do. ,, 8-8 ,, English Feather do. Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BLANKETS. 12/4 White, Real Bath Blankets, each Rs. 12. 12/4 Scarlet do. do. ,, 13.

Infants' Blankets, finest Saxony Wool, Bound Blue or Pink, per pair Rs. 8-8.

WHITE TOILET COVERS. Best White Marsala with fringe, an assortment of pretty designs

A STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS.

ALSO FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS FOR DISTRICT USE.

ENGLISH HORSE HAIR MATTRESSES FOR THE ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Less Ten per Cent Discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says :—"In these Islands, when no sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, these islands swarm with some 30,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the delicious liver undergo a series of operations or about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is its producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate as synonymous nasty taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately it is taken, rendering it as tasteless as the best olive oil. It is painful to think the fishermen among themselves, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers; but this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from select livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such exceptional material by the process of which Mr. Peter Moller is the inventor, is entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL therefore is distinguished by the utter absence of the nauseous taste and offensive odour usual in Cod Liver Oil. Its consequent easy digestibility makes superfluous the admixture of other ingredients used for improving ordinary oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has received the Only and First Awards at all the great Exhibitions of England and the Continent, and beaten its competitors at the following Exhibitions, receiving the Only Prize Medal.

MEDALS, the Only Ones Awarded :—London International Exhibition, 1862—Paris International Exhibition, 1867—Bergen, 1865—Christiania National Exhibition, 1871—Drammen National Exhibition, 1873—Stockholm Scandinavian Exhibition, 1866—Naples International Exhibition, 1871—Copenhagen Exhibition, 1872—Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, 1872—Vienna, for "Progress," 1873—Vienna, for "Merit," 1873—Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has been honoured with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities in the medical world.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. Hassall, of Royal Free Hospital, &c., says :—"I find it the purest specimen of the oil ever submitted to me for examination."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. W. Dommett Stone, M. D., of Pinsbury Dispensary, &c., says :—"It is unquestionably the best—immeasurably superior to the rown Oil, more palatable, and far more efficacious."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Abbotts, M. D., M. R. C. P., late of North London Consumption Hospital, &c., says :—"It is productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds of oil are, and it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. E. H. Ruddock, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M., says :—"I am glad to be able to give my emphatic recommendation to so pure a preparation."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. C. Harrer, M.D., L.R.C.P., of the German Hospital, says :—"It has no disagreeable taste, and on account of its careful preparation is more easily digested than other descriptions."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—T. W. S. Locke, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., Admiralty Surgeon, &c., writes from the Home for Sick Children :—"I can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil to the public as of exceptional purity and great dietetic value."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Durham Medical Society has, at one of its meetings, pronounced it to be the best Cod Liver Oil extant.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Lancet says :—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Homœopathic World describes it as an oil of the very finest quality, probably superior to any other kind; repeatedly prescribed by the Editor with the most satisfactory results.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Public Health, No. 41, Vol. III., says :—"Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the darkcoloured oil, leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Moller's is the principal kind."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—W. H. Armitage, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., Glasgow, writes :—"I have carefully examined it, and believe it to be as pure a specimen as I ever had the opportunity of testing. I have used it extensively in private practice, and have been highly satisfied with the results. It is free from an unpleasant taste of odour, which make it very agreeable to take."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—J. C. Hume Esq., L. R. C. P. E., writes :—"If the virtues of COD LIVER OIL depend on its purity, I would recommend MOLLER'S as the purest, and, as my experience goes, the most satisfactory oil I have used as a medical agent."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. J. Marion Sims, M. D., writes :—"For some years I had given up the use of Cod Liver Oil altogether, but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to Moller's Cod Liver Oil I have prescribed it almost daily."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Horatio Stokes, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., L. S. A., finds it excellent' answering all the therapeutic purposes of this valuable remedy."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Indian Medical Gazette says :—"For limpidity, clearness, and delicacy of taste and smell it is superior to any we have ever seen."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, on account of its exceptional purity, is the only one that will retain its virtue in tropical climates. Dr. Pearson, of Umballa, writes :—"It is the only Oil that will remain good for any time in India ... while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is sold by chemists in England in bottles at 2s. 3d. and 4s. Wholesale depots in every other country in Europe, in India, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Japan, Cape Colony, Canada, United States, Mexico, West Indies, and throughout South America.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON. CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON. In SKEINS or on REELS. Unsurpassed in Quality.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	,,	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We Manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.
In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.
In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.
Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours, and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

*For Sale at this Office, under the authority of